

peculiar in the length and pattern of the feeding tunnels. The combined lengths of the two egg galleries was 28 mm. From the nuptial chamber extended five feeding tunnels; four of these were simple in form and less than 15 mm. in length, the fifth was 40 mm. long and from it there arose in a regular pattern seven short lateral tunnels, each 3-8 mm. long, that curved so as to run parallel to the central tunnel. Only two niches, apparently for eggs, were present in the entire system; these were in the long feeding tunnel.

The holotype and allotype are in the Snow Entomological Collection. the paratype is in the collection of the writer.

### A Wolverine in Utah

On the afternoon of July 6, 1958, Mr. D. E. Bright and myself were collecting insects at Geyser Pass in the LaSal Mountains at an estimated elevation of about 9,000 feet. At 3:30 p.m. we returned to the car which was directed down hill and, without starting the motor, released the brakes and coasted slowly down the narrow dirt road. On the north side of the road near the point of junction between sections three and four, Township 27 South, Range 24 East of the Salt Lake Meridian (about a mile below the Holy Oak Ranger Cabin) was a heavily grazed clearing in the aspen. This clearing extended about 125 yards from the road and was about 50 yards wide. On a mound of earth made by a Uinta Ground Squirrel just west of the center of the clearing a wolverine was crouched waiting for the squirrel to appear. When the animal spotted the car it immediately ran to the far (eastern) side of the clearing, angling slightly away from the road. It ran at least fifty yards in full view. The large size, stocky build, shortened tail, and typical mustelid gait left no room for doubting the identity of the animal. The light dorsolateral stripe was poorly developed and extended from the front shoulder only about half the distance to the base of the tail. —Stephen L. Wood.